

Applicant : Mitsuaki Osame et al.  
Serial No. : 10/630,939  
Filed : July 31, 2003  
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Attorney's Docket No.: 12732-161001 / US6532

Amendments to the Drawings:

The attached replacement sheet of drawings includes changes to Figs. 5A and 5B and replaces the original sheet including Figs. 5A and 5B.

In Figs. 5A and 5B, the legend "Prior Art" has been added.

Attachments following last page of this Amendment:

Annotated Sheet Showing Changes (1 page)

Replacement Sheet (1 page)

### REMARKS

Claims 7-12 and 19-38 are pending, with claims 7, 8, 10, 11, 21, 29, 30, and 38 being independent.

The drawings have been objected to because Figs. 5A and 5B do not include the legend "Prior Art." Applicant is submitting corrected drawings for Figs. 5A and 5B, and these corrected drawings include the legend "Prior Art," as suggested by the Examiner. Accordingly, applicant requests withdrawal of this objection.

Claims 10-12, 27, and 28 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. Applicant has amended independent claims 10 and 11 to recite that the power source is "for supplying power," as requested by the Examiner. According, applicant requests withdrawal of this rejection.

Independent claim 7 recites a light emitting device including a source line driving circuit, and a pixel portion including a source line and a power source line. The source line driving circuit is electrically connected to the source line, and a power source is electrically connected to both the source line driving circuit and the power source line.

Independent claim 8 recites a light emitting device including a source line driving circuit, a first pixel comprising a first source line and a first power source line, and a second pixel comprising a second source line and a second power source line. The source line driving circuit is electrically connected to the first source line and the second source line. A first power source is electrically connected to both the source line driving circuit and the first power source line. A second power source is electrically connected to both the last stage and the second power source line.

Independent claim 10 recites a light emitting device including a source line driving circuit, and a pixel portion having a source line and a power source line. The source line is electrically connected to the source line driving circuit. A power source for supplying power to the source line is electrically connected to both the source line driving circuit and the power source line.

Independent claim 11 recites a light emitting device including a source line driving circuit, a first pixel having a first source line and a first power source line, and a second pixel having a second source line and a second power source line. The first source line and the second source line are electrically connected to the source line driving circuit. A first power source for supplying power to the first source line is electrically connected to both the source line driving circuit and the first power source line. A second power source for supplying power to the second source line is electrically connected to both the source line driving circuit and the second power source line.

Claims 7-12 and 21-28 have been rejected as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,760,004 (Koyama), which describes two designs for a source signal line driving circuit of an EL display device. Applicant requests withdrawal of this rejection because Koyama fails to describe or suggest all of the features of the claims. In particular, applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of claims 7, 8, 10, and 11 because Koyama's first design fails to describe or suggest a power source that is electrically connected to both a source line driving circuit and a power source line, and because Koyama's second design fails to describe or suggest a power source line within a pixel portion and a power source that is electrically connected to both a source line driving circuit and the power source line, as recited in claims 7, 8, 10, and 11.

Koyama's first design is shown in Figs. 2-6. In the first design, the EL display device includes a pixel having a source signal line and a power supply line. See Koyama at Fig. 3. In Koyama's first design, there is no description or suggestion that a power source is electrically connected to both the source line driving circuit and a power source line. Indeed, Koyama never discusses how the power source is connected to the pixel portion except to mention that "signals to be inputted to the source signal lines are created in such a way that a signal externally inputted is edited by a source signal line driving circuit." See Koyama at col. 2, line 51 to col. 3, line 35.

Koyama's second design is shown in Figs. 1 and 7-12. In the second design, the EL display device includes a pixel having a switching TFT 1101, an EL element 1102, a gate signal line G1, and a source signal line S1. See Koyama at col. 8, lines 29-54 and Fig. 12. The source signal line driving circuit produces a source signal line that feeds into the pixel. See Koyama at

Fig. 7. The source signal line driving circuit also receives a digital gradation signal VD as input. See Koyama at col. 8, line 66 to col. 9, line 12 and Fig. 7. In Koyama's second design, the pixel only includes a source signal line S1 and a gate signal line G1, as shown in Fig. 12 of Koyama. Moreover, Koyama's power source is only electrically connected to the source signal line driving circuit since Koyama's pixel does not include a power source line. See Koyama at Fig. 7. The Examiner states that a power source is "inherently ... electrically connected to both the last stage and the ... power source line." However, there is nothing in Koyama to suggest this. To the contrary, in the second design, as shown in Fig. 7, the digital gradation signal VD is only connected to the source line driving circuit and there is no suggestion that it is connected to a power source line of a pixel. As mentioned, the pixel of the second design is void of a power source line.

Moreover, any anticipation rejection that combines the first and second designs of Koyama would be improper because 35 U.S.C. §102 requires that all the features be found in a single prior art reference. See MPEP §2131. In this rejection, it appears that the Examiner may be combining the features from the first reference (the first design of Figs. 2-6) with the features from the second reference (the second design of Figs. 1 and 7-12). If the Examiner wishes to maintain a rejection based on these two references, then a prima facie case of obviousness must be established under 35 U.S.C §103, and the Examiner must provide some motivation for combining the first design and the second design of Koyama. Absent the provision of such motivation, an obviousness rejection cannot be made.

For at least these reasons, claims 7, 8, 10, and 11 are allowable over Koyama. Claims 9, 12, and 21-28 depend from claims 7, 8, 10, and 11, and are allowable for at least the reasons that claims 7, 8, 10, and 11 are allowable.

Claims 19 and 20, which depend from claims 7 and 8, respectively, have been rejected as being obvious over Koyama in view of U.S. Publication No. 2002/0018060 (Yamazaki). Applicant requests withdrawal of this rejection because Yamazaki does not remedy the failure of Koyama to describe or suggest the subject matter of claims 7 and 8. In particular, Yamazaki also fails to describe or suggest a power source that is electrically connected to both the source line

driving circuit and a power source line. For at least this reason, claims 7 and 8 are allowable over any possible combination of Koyama and Yamazaki, as are claims 19 and 20.

Claims 29, 30, and 32-35 have been rejected as being obvious over Koyama in view of U.S. Publication No. 2005/0012704 (Chimura). Applicant request withdrawal of this rejection because Koyama fails to describe or suggest all of the features of claims 29 and 30, and Chimura does not remedy the failures of Koyama.

Independent claim 29 recites an active matrix light emitting device including a pixel portion, a gate line driving circuit, and a source line driving circuit. The pixel portion includes a light emitting element that is provided in a pixel. The pixel portion includes a source line, a power source line, a gate line, and a first TFT connected to the source line and the gate line. The source line driving circuit includes a second TFT. The second TFT is electrically connected to the source line, and a power source is connected to both the second TFT and the power source line.

Independent claim 30 recites an active matrix light emitting device including a pixel portion, a gate line driving circuit, and a source line driving circuit. The pixel portion includes a light emitting element that is provided in a pixel. The pixel portion includes a source line, a power source line, a gate line, and a first TFT connected to the source line and the gate line. The source line driving circuit is electrically connected to the source line, and a power source is electrically connected to both the source line driving circuit and the power source line.

As discussed above with respect to claims 7, 8, 10, and 11, Koyama fails to describe or suggest that a power source is electrically connected to both the source line driving circuit and a power source line of a pixel portion. Furthermore, the pixel portion in Chimura only includes a gate line 1003 and a source line 1002 and Chimura does not suggest that a power source is connected to a power source line of a pixel portion. See Chimura at Paragraph 0044 and Fig. 1. For at least this reasons, claims 29 and 30 are allowable over any possible combination of Koyama and Chimura. Claims 32-35 depend from claims 29 or 30 and are allowable for at least the reasons that claims 29 and 30 are allowable.

Claim 31 has been rejected as being obvious over Koyama and Chimura in view of Yamazaki. Claim 31 depends from claim 30, which was rejected as being obvious over Koyama in view of Chimura. As discussed above, both Chimura and Yamazaki do not remedy the failure of Koyama to describe or suggest a power source that is electrically connected to both a source line driving circuit and a power source line of a pixel portion. Accordingly, claim 30 is allowable over any possible combination of Koyama, Chimura, and Yamazaki, as is claim 31.

New claims 36 and 37 depend, respectively, from claims 29 and 30, and are allowable for at least the reasons that claims 29 and 30 are allowable.

New claim 38 recites an active matrix light emitting device including a pixel portion in which a light emitting element is provided in a pixel. The pixel portion includes a source line, a power source line, a gate line, and a first TFT having a first gate electrode, a first source region and a first drain region. The active matrix light emitting device includes a second TFT, a gate line driving circuit connected to the gate line, and a source line driving circuit connected to the source line. The second TFT has a second gate electrode, a second source region, and a second drain region. The first gate electrode is connected to the gate line. One of the first source region and the first drain region is connected to the source line, and the other of the first source region and the first drain region is connected to the second gate electrode. One of the second source region and the second drain region is connected to the power source line, and the other of the second source region and the second drain region is connected to the light emitting element. A power source is connected to both the source line driving circuit and the power source line. For the reasons discussed above, claim 38 is allowable over any possible combination of Koyama, Chimura, and Yamazaki.

Applicant submits that all claims are in condition for allowance.

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Respectfully submitted,

Date: November 14, 2005

/Diana DiBerardino/

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Fig.5A (PRIOR ART)

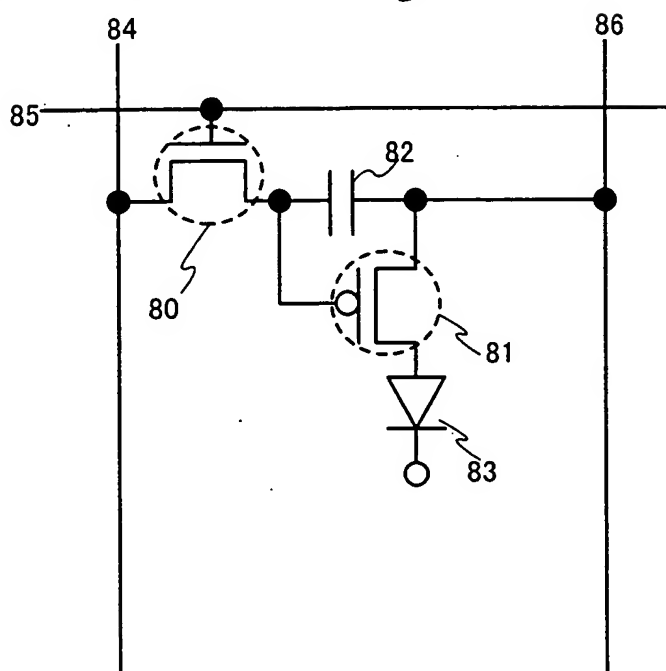


Fig.5B (PRIOR ART)

